

The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SOUTH FORK RESERVOIR AND TOMATOES.

The assistant manager of one of the local tomato canneries, when asked as to the business outlook, said:

"Our business would be most promising if the clouds were to weep over the stupidity of the people of this section in their failure to build the South Fork Reservoir."

The canner said the tomato vines required water to grow, water to develop the fruit and water to ripen the tomatoes. At present there is no water with which to hasten the maturity of the tomatoes on the vines.

"Had we the South Fork dam," he said, "this present worryment would never be one of our troubles. But until the farmers and the people generally learn the importance of building the reservoir, I presume we will go along repeating the folly of allowing ourselves to suffer a water shortage, although billions of gallons of water run to waste each year in the flood period of Ogden river."

On another page of this issue of the Standard appears an appeal to the people, under the heading, "Over \$200,000 Subscribed." Those who have the future of Ogden and Weber county at heart should read the article. It is a review of the efforts made to build the South Fork reservoir.

THE DISCHARGED SHOPMEN.

We are opposed to the railroad shopmen striking; we believe that at this time they would make a serious mistake. To us their defeat seems almost certain. But, though we are opposed to the strike, we cannot see the fairness of the Harriman railroads in discharging a large body of faithful employees in the local shops, because work is slack, or in order to teach a lesson of respect.

Great organizations like the Harriman railroads are in a greater degree obligated to protect and sustain their employees than smaller roads; the gigantic system is in duty bound—morally, but not legally or otherwise—to care for those employees who have been identified with the upbuilding of the road, and to suddenly dismiss any great number, to send them out to beg work elsewhere without a day's notice, is contrary to the spirit of the times.

There was a time when small concerns were not expected to help hold up their employees over periods of depression. That was in the days before powerful corporations, enjoying special power and privilege, came into existence. Now, instead of casting men out, as you would rusted and old machinery, these financially strong concerns are rightfully expected by the public to treat their employees with at least the same consideration a Southerner in antebellum days accorded his slave.

The Harriman lines, it is true, cannot be expected to drive themselves to the verge of bankruptcy in sustaining their men during a season of dullness, but, if we are not mistaken, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads are financially prosperous, having a surplus of many millions. The Union Pacific has been earning profits ranging from 16 to 19 per cent and paying dividends of 10 per cent on a very high capitalization. If the men in the Ogden shops can be usefully employed, even in preparing the equipment for the future, the Harriman people should make it possible for such to be done, notwithstanding that at the end of the fiscal year stockholders in the Harriman roads may complain that the railroad reserve funds are being depleted to the extent of encroaching on the 10 per cent dividends.

BRACING A DESPONDENT.

A Chicago judge suggests a new duty for the courts. He says: "It is all right for people who do not come in contact with these classes to say that there is plenty of work for the man that wants it, but when a man is down and out and has no place to go he needs some one to take an active interest in him and get him braced up again."

And then the court suggested that some provision be made whereby it may assist the unfortunate man, says the Columbus Journal; give him some assistance, although the man may be down and out and hasn't a cent to pay a fee. For this duty there should be, it suggests, an attaché of the court to represent it and the certain influence it may carry in finding the man work. The unfortunate man himself, under such influence and care, might spruce up, do his work well and make something of himself.

It is the clear duty of the public to do this; but it is also the clear duty of individuals not to hold previous conviction against a down and out man who is trying to reform; and until individuals recognize that duty the public, officially, can effect nothing. How is a court dignitary to get a man—or woman—work when nobody wants to give a "jailed" a chance?

UTAH'S FINANCES ARE NOW GOOD

The statement of State Treasurer David Madison for the month of August, compiled yesterday, shows a total of receipts for the month of \$63,363.41. The disbursements in August were \$120,970.66. There was a balance in the treasury August 1 of \$1,726,591.13, and on August 31 there remained a balance in all the funds of \$1,658,983.91. This balance was divided among the various funds as follows:

General fund	\$18,090.31
State district school fund	14,749.01
Redemption fund	130,267.94
Trust fund account	1,655.73
Forest reserve, etc. fund	6,569.68
State fish and game fund	15,744.72
Suspense account	8.91
State road fund	2,942.73
State bounty fund	627.50
Agricultural college	14,098.83
Deaf and dumb asylum	10,821.02
Insane asylum	18,886.22
Institute for blind	8,809.11
Miner's hospital	30,706.15
School of education	11,576.01
Reform school	18,036.46
Public buildings	30,012.71
Reservoir	31,623.95
School	475,170.59
School of mines	4,659.48
University	15,945.85
Total	\$1,658,983.91

L. W. FORD TEACHER OF VIOLIN

Former students and those desiring instructions can secure time periods, commencing Monday, Sept. 4th, at Studio over Ogden Music Co. store, 2370 Washington avenue.

READ THE CLASSIFIED ADS.

WASHINGTON MEN TOURING WYOMING

The Wyoming Times says: Continuing their journey westward in charge of Immigration Commissioner Schenck of Cheyenne, the party of newspaper and magazine men, touring Wyoming, arrived in Evanston last Sunday morning in their special car at 10 o'clock, and were met at the depot by an enthusiastic gathering of citizens.

The "Knights of the Quill" were later escorted to the Bon restaurant, where they were royally entertained at breakfast, the rooms and tables being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The next move was a short trip up the river in automobiles and return to Evanston. Then at 11:30 the party left for the Neponset ranch 22 miles north of this city, the following automobiles being pressed into service for the occasion: Solier, Quinn, Byth, Wicks, Stahley, Reaney, Carne and Chapman. Those in the party aside from the guests and drivers were: Messrs. Bisset, Hatten, Sloan, Russell and Thomas Blyth.

At the Neponset ranch the gentlemen were entertained in excellent style at a sage chicken dinner, which was made more appetizing with fresh fruits and vegetables grown in the gardens at the place. The party was entertained at the ranch until 5:30 p. m., and left with a very favorable impression of the surroundings, and with words of praise for the hosts and the sumptuous spread prepared in their honor.

Returning to Evanston in the evening the "scribes" were again entertained at the Bon restaurant and left for the east on No. 4, their visit promising that the state of Wyoming will be advertised as never before in its history—to which Evanston will contribute

prominent space, and the east will behold progress and opportunities in the west which will be surprising to them.

Mr. Schenck and the State Board of Immigration deserve credit for this move and bearing the expense of giving our state such a great and valuable advertisement. These newspaper men representing a daily circulation in papers and magazines of from twenty to twenty-five millions. They are mostly all Washington representatives and of the best on the map. The gentlemen were invited to visit the all this but did not have time, and said they saw it from the train and would give it valuable space along with our other varied resources. They were favorably impressed with conditions as a whole, and promised our territory a "big boom."

Members of the Party.

George Rothwell Brown, Washington Post and magazines.

Oswald Schette, Chicago Inter-Ocean.

George Griswold Hill, New York Tribune.

Walter J. Fahy, Omaha World-Herald, Lincoln State Journal, Los Angeles Tribune.

W. R. MacDonald, Washington Times, Baltimore News, Philadelphia Times, Boston Journal, Cleveland News.

Frank R. Lord, National Monthly, National News Service.

Theodore Tiller, Washington Times, Atlanta Georgian, Richmond Virginian, Savannah Press.

John Corrigan, Jr., Atlanta Constitution, New York Sun, Charlotte, N. C. Observer, Uncle Remus Magazine.

James H. Butler, Associated Press, Savannah Morning News.

W. L. Stoddard, Boston Transcript.

Henry E. Joy, Newark, N. J. Star.

W. A. Du Puy, the Du Puy Syndicate, twenty newspapers, The Scientific American.

John Loran, Boston Advertiser.

Hugh S. Miller, Chicago Examiner, Hearst Syndicate.

Joseph A. Brooks, Baltimore American, Denver Republican.

THE GERM WHICH PRODUCES DANDRUFF

Finally Causes Baldness—Kill the Germ and Save Your Hair—Newbro's Herpicide Will Do It

Did you ever try to discover a reason for the dying of a valuable plant? You perhaps find that life was destroyed by some insect or parasite working about the roots and sapping away the elements which go to support plant life.

The dandruff germ exercises the same destructive influence upon the life of the hair. It forces its way down the follicle around the hair bulb and thus prevents the hair from getting proper nourishment. The hair dies and drops out.

Newbro's Herpicide prevents this by killing the germ. It frees the scalp from the accumulations of dirt and sebum. With the removal of these obstacles to a clean, healthy scalp, the hair will grow naturally and luxuriantly.

Herpicide is known as the Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer.

One dollar size bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

Applications may be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Send 10c in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R, Detroit, Mich., for a nice sample of Herpicide and a booklet telling all about the hair.

THE BADGON PHARMACY, 2421 Washington Ave., Special Agents.

DAIRYING IN CACHE COUNTY

Cache county is Utah's dairy center, according to J. Carlos Lambert, deputy state dairy and food commissioner, who has just returned from an inspection of the Cache county dairies.

"While other counties," said Mr. Lambert, "have the same desirable surroundings required in dairying, they have failed to recognize the importance of scientific methods. Cache county dairymen are averaging from \$5 to \$10 each month from every cow in their herds."

"In the course of a year at this rate each cow more than pays for itself. The greater part of their supply is disposed of in the county to creameries and condensed milk factories, few of the farmers shipping their products to the Salt Lake market."

"Cache county creameries and the condensed milk factories pay the farmers of that county \$2,000 daily for their milk and cream. Although this record is not large, it is nevertheless better than that of any other dairymen in many other districts."

"The sanitary conditions are the best in the state, and in the entire inspection trip there was only one creamery that did not score above sixty points. This one scored fifty-four points, or four points above the requirements of the state law. The majority of the condensed milk factories scored ninety points or better."

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SHOPMEN ARE URGED NOT TO STRIKE

The Salt Lake Commercial club yesterday added its influence to the nation-wide protest being registered with organized labor against the precipitation of a general railroad strike, when its board of governors passed a resolution at a meeting specially called, setting forth the dire calamity and damage that would result to business from such a disruption and beseeching the labor leaders to hold their own good in mind.

The resolution, a copy of which follows, will be forwarded to San Francisco, where the important conference between labor leaders and the railroad officials is now on, and to other central points, where it may have bearing. The resolution is:

Whereas, The Commercial club of Salt Lake City has at all times jealously guarded the financial, business and industrial interests of the intermountain west; and

Whereas, This organization has been ever mindful of the interests of the laboring classes and has been instrumental upon many occasions in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of labor difficulties; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this board of governors, a strike at this time would be a public calamity and a blow to labor from which it could not recover in years to come; and

Whereas, The country is just recovering from a period of depression and is emerging into prosperity and advancement;

Be it Resolved, By the board of governors of the Commercial club that a labor strike at the present time would do irreparable damage to the business interests, to the railroads and to the laboring men themselves; and

Be it Further Resolved, That this board of governors earnestly advise and request that the shop laborers of the Harriman system and other railroads desist from any action that will precipitate a labor strike or other industrial calamity.

CIRCULAR ON THE STRIKE DEMANDS

The following circular on the prospective strike of railroad shopmen has been sent out from the Omaha headquarters of the Harriman railroads:

LETTER TO SHOPMEN.
Omaha, Neb., Aug. 28, 1911.

"To All Shop Employees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: In view of the rumors of an impending strike on the part of shop employees of Union Pacific Railroad company, growing out of certain demands of the Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman lines, it is deemed important that the men fully understand the exact character of the demands which are made upon the company and of the situation in which it places shop employees themselves. The company therefore presents to you a concise statement of the principal demands made by the federation, together with a number of reasons showing why the demands are not fair and should be withdrawn."

1. It is demanded that the Union Pacific Railroad company shall no longer treat directly with its own employees, or its own crafts or organizations, but that it shall deal with a federation of shop employees consisting of workmen employed upon the Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company and other Harriman lines, including the Union Pacific.

This company submits for consideration whether it would be wise, in view of the friendly relations now existing between the company and its men, relations which are constantly improving, to disrupt the ties that bind together the company and its employees for the mere purpose of meeting the demands of workmen engaged upon other roads, whose interests are entirely separate and distinct from those of the employees of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

2. The demand is made that the company stop treating with the separate mechanical crafts of its employees and that it deal with a federation of craftsmen engaged in shop work, consisting of machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, car department employees and others.

This company has had schedules with its various crafts, each of which works under conditions peculiar to itself, and the relations in so dealing with the crafts have been pleasant and satisfactory. The result of this demand, if granted, would be that certain crafts would have the privilege of insisting upon demands for other crafts, which might involve matters in direct conflict with the interests of the individual crafts.

The demand is made that the men in charge of mechanics must be mechanics; in other words, the foremen must belong to their organizations, because in order to be a mechanic under the proper rules, an employee must be a member.

The demand is made that the competency of employees entering the service shall be determined within thirty days. Under such a rule, if a workman was found to be incompetent after thirty days' service he could not be discharged on that ground.

It is demanded that employees shall not be requested to undergo any form of physical examination or make out any form of personal record. The enforcement of such a rule would prevent the company from ascertaining the actual truth as to the physical, moral and other qualifications of the men it seeks to employ.

It is demanded that the men shall not be required to work on engines outside of shops in bad weather; that no work shall be done on engines undergoing repairs until they have been cleaned; and that roundhouses shall be piped within ninety days, in order to carry away the steam blown out of engines. As to these demands, it must be apparent, first, that they are times when it is absolutely necessary to have certain repairs done on engines outside of the shops in bad weather, and an absolute rule forbidding it would materially interfere with the service which the public is entitled to have; second, it must also be obvious that it is impossible to always clean the engines before any repair work is done upon them. The enforcement of such a rule would frequently prevent the use of a locomotive when imperatively needed, to clear up a congestion of traffic; third, the company is piping all of its new roundhouses for the purpose of carrying away steam blown off from engines, and within a reasonable time all of its roundhouses will be so equipped. The company is improving the physical condition of its property as fast as circumstances will permit. The present excellent condition of its railroad, including buildings, speaks for itself.

7. The demand is made that a workman be not discharged or suspended without the previous consent of a committee of shop employees. The enforcement of such a rule would deprive the company of the power to maintain discipline.

8. It is demanded that employees in outlying districts be given leave of absence and transportation upon ten days' demand without regard to the needs of the company, or the number of applicants asking for leave at the same time, or the ability of the company to furnish substitutes.

9. It is demanded that all present and future employees not members, shall join the organization making the demands, in thirty days. This means, of course, the discharge of all employees who will not, or cannot, obtain membership in the organization.

10. The adoption of a rule is demanded which will result in the promotion of the oldest man in a given shop to the position of foreman, whenever a vacancy occurs. The enforcement of such a rule would mean not only that the company would be deprived of the privilege of selecting its own officers, but in addition thereto, might mean the selection of a foreman who was utterly incompetent to direct the labors of other employees, however skillful he might be as a workman, under the supervision of some other foreman.

11. The demand is made that employees who are sent to the hospital for injuries or illnesses shall remain there as long as the patients and the members of their organization think it necessary, regardless of the views of the experienced surgeons in charge.

12. It is demanded that all employees be paid by the hour, abolishing all monthly, bonus or premium systems of compensation, notwithstanding the fact that some of the crafts in the past have requested the bonus system, which has enabled them to make high premiums over their daily wages.

13. The demand is made for a flat increase of seven cents per hour and a bonus of one hour per week, for all shop employees, and in addition thereto other methods of increasing the compensation for time worked, which in the aggregate, would increase the expenses of Union Pacific Railroad company alone, one million five hundred thousand dollars per year.

Attention is called to the fact that Union Pacific shop employees have received two general increases in pay since 1907, averaging an increase of 15 per cent for all shopmen; the rate of skilled mechanics being raised in this period from a minimum of 34 and a maximum of 37 cents to a minimum of 40 and a maximum of 43 cents per hour. The present rate of pay is generally higher than on other roads in our territory.

With the business of the country rapidly declining, having held the preponderance of forces longer than other lines in the same territory, this company deprecates the present situation when it has striven so hard in the past to do as well or better than its neighboring competing lines in the matter of wages, and conditions to provide better shop facilities. It would therefore seem unwise and unjust in view of the treatment heretofore extended that the men should at this time inject a condition that further reduces prosperity and employment.

This company feels that it has no right to present demands to its employees that are unreasonable, or unfair, and it feels that the shopmen have no right to present to it particularly at this time conditions that are unfair. On the other hand it feels that it ought to have the support and encouragement of its shopmen instead of embarrassment and attack.

Attention is called to the fact that in the new shops at Omaha and in all the shops being erected upon the line in other places, the most modern sanitary devices and other modern improvements are being installed, and that everything possible is being done to increase the comfort and convenience of the workmen, which it gives the company pleasure to do.

The employees of the company are also reminded that a pension system has been adopted for their benefit, which provides for liberal compensation and free transportation during old age and that many of the shopmen are now on the pension roll and

Ogden Theatre Sunday, September 10

THEY'RE COMING!

THE MIRTH MAKING MONARCHS

RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S FAMOUS GEORGIA MINSTRELS

40 Famous Funny Fellows 40

Not the Make Believe But the Real

A BIG ENSEMBLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIANS
Big Street Parade at Noon
SEAT SALE, SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL TOO LATE

The pickling season is here. We have a complete line of goods for pickling--

Cauliflower
Pickling Onions
Pickling Cucumbers
Spices and Vinegars

We have a large stock of Fruit Jars, Preserving Crock and Jelly Glasses. Our fruit is of the largest and finest qualities

J. S. Carver & Sons

New York Cafe

GEE YOUNG AND WONG, MANAGERS.

Very best, clean place. Everything new. Meals served all hours. Open day and night. Short Orders. Regular dinner 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Extra fine Sunday dinner. Very welcome. All friends come and see us. Chinese noodles and chop suey 6 p. m.

ALL THE PRICES RIGHT.

many others are nearing the age when they will be entitled to such benefits.

The company has endeavored to treat its employees with consideration and fairness and now that it is struggling with the burdens of adverse legislation, rate reductions, material tax increases and a large reduction in earnings, due to depressed business conditions throughout the country, it submits for the candid consideration of its shopmen whether it is not unwise for them to be making demands which the company cannot meet and producing conditions which may result in the utter demoralization of business conditions, curtailed employment, and hardship and suffering for themselves and their families.

The management will continue as heretofore to meet its employees of the respective crafts in such conferences as may be mutually agreed to and as heretofore advised.

C. E. FULLER,
Assistant General Manager Union Pacific Railroad Company.

READ THE CLASSIFIED ADS.

WATCHING FOR ARMS FOR THE REBELS

EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 1.—With the reported intention of making a dash into Juarez to rescue J. M. Rangel and Jose Silva, leaders of a Magonista band captured in a recent fight near that city and now held prisoner in the military hospital, many men, enlisted in the service of R. Flores Magón of California, are arriving here daily. United States secret service men are watching for arms said to have been ordered from New York. A band of Magonistas this week raided Flores' ranch near Juarez and drove off all the cattle.

CHAS. HENDRICK DEAD

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Chas. T. Hendrick, once noted as an opera and choir singer in New York and St. Louis, died today at the Paterson asylum for the insane. Hendrick went blind while on the stage and his mind became unbalanced.

READ THE CLASSIFIED ADS.